

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Silver, 98 1/2¢; lead, 9 3/4¢; spelter, 7 1/2¢; copper, 25 1/2¢@27¢.

The Ogden Standard.

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UTAH: Tonight and Wednesday generally fair; warmer in west portion.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917.

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KERENSKY REPORTED KILLED

Korniloff Now Advancing on Petrograd

BIG VICTORY OF U. S. NAVY

AMERICANS SINK SIX SUBMARINES OFF FRENCH COAST

Hostile U-Boats Sent Down in Massed Attack on Merchant Fleet by U. S. Destroyer Convoy—Two Steamers Sunk in Battle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—American destroyers are believed to have sunk six hostile submarines off the coast of France, September 5, while conveying a fleet of merchantmen from the United States. Two of the merchant ships were lost, but it is reported, without loss of life. Meager reports to the navy department today give a brief account of the fight, transmitted from the American tank steamer Westwego, one of the ships which survived the attack.

Navy Department's Statement.
"The navy department has received a report from Paris which states that the steamer Westwego reports on September 8 that, while cruising with several other ships, she was attacked by a massed force of six submarines off the coast of France on September 5. The result of this attack was that two of the steamers attacked were sunk and probably all of the submarines were lost."

En Route to Europe From U. S.
The merchant fleet, of which the Westwego was one, was en route to Europe from the United States when attacked. The vessels were under convoy, but no details of the fight were included in the reports. No loss of life was reported, nor were the names of the two ships sunk included in the dispatch. It is not even known whether they were American ships or not. The navy department has cabled for further information.

The Westwego, an oil tank steamer, was built in Germany in 1914 for Rumanian account under the name of the Steaua Romana. Later her registry was changed to American and afterwards her name was made Westwego. The vessel was of 3,000 tons net and carried a crew of forty-two. Latest reports show she was in an American port August 8 and later sailed on a trans-Atlantic voyage commanded by Captain Mulcoy.

Under American Convoy.
While this does not actually state that American destroyers were conveying the ship, that is believed to be the fact.

It was announced recently that a policy of conveying fleets of merchant ships across the Atlantic had been adopted and since the Westwego and the other merchant craft which were the objects of the submarines' attack were bound for Europe, it is regarded as more than probable that American warships guarded the merchant ship on the way across.

Deadly Depth Bombs.
The American warships all have been equipped with depth bombs for fighting submarines. This weapon has been highly perfected by American ordnance experts and proved very deadly.

Most Notable Action of War.
If detailed reports bear out the first dispatch they will signalize the most notable action against submarines since the war began. In no other case has such a wholesale destruction of U-boats been reported. It also will mark a most striking victory for the American naval forces.

The Westwego had an experience with a German submarine before the United States entered the war, having been attacked by one January 1 last while off the coast of England. She was proceeding from an American port with a cargo of oil for Europe, when a submarine fired five shots at her from astern. The Westwego's vessel to a stop and sent a boat with his papers, whereupon the German submarine commander demanded a supply of oil, threatening to sink the ship if his demands were not complied with. The submarine commander also de-

manded that the vessel's \$1,000,000 cargo of gasoline be thrown overboard, saying he would give Captain Mulcoy until the next morning to comply. Four barrels of cylinder oil were sent to the submarine and the Westwego proceeded. She saw no more of the submarine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Daniels announced late today that a typographical error in the cablegram describing the encounter between the steamer Westwego and hostile submarines had made it appear that six submarines had been sunk and that, in fact, the report said one of the submarines probably had been destroyed.

Secretary Daniels late today issued the following statement:
"My attention is just called to a serious error made in transcribing the report of the attack made on the Westwego and other vessels. I am sorry the report to the press this morning exactly as it was presented to me, stating that 'two of the steamers attacked were sunk and probably all of the submarines were lost.' The cablegram I now find stated that 'one of the submarines probably was lost.'"

VON HINDENBURG VERY RESENTFUL

Germany Must Stand Unitedly Against All Foreign Interference in Affairs.

WILSON PRESUMPTUOUS
Nation Must Be Steel Hard and Determined to Achieve Victory in War.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—The Wurttemberg chambers of commerce, having recorded their rejection of "President Wilson's presumptuous attempt to interfere with Germany's domestic affairs," Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the German newspapers, replied:
"As an answer to the presumptuous words of President Wilson the German nation has placed itself unitedly and firmly behind its emperor and his words and has rejected all foreign interference in German affairs."
"We must now remain united, steel hard and determined to achieve victory. Thereby we shall shorten the war. Let this be the feeling of every German."

ITALY TO LIMIT FOOD CONSUMPTION

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Italian government is considering a series of measures which it is expected will limit the consumption of foodstuffs and raw materials, according to a Havas Agency dispatch from Rome. The measures which, it is proposed to put into effect in the near future, including the rationing of foods, are necessities of the monopoly of food production by the state suppression after September 15 of private automobiles except used by officials and diplomats, and other measures of a like nature.

RUSS TROOPS ON WAY TO CAPITAL

Opposing Forces Both Organizing and Appealing for General Support.

KERENSKY ISSUES ORDER
Government Officials Tearing Up Railroad Track in Order to Hinder Korniloff.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—A Russian message received here this afternoon and signed by the Russian prime minister, states that the entire Baltic fleet, together with its staff officers, has unanimously placed itself on the side of the provisional government.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—No report has yet been received of a collision between government troops and the forces of General Korniloff which are coming toward Petrograd. It is officially stated that a part of the rival forces met near Luga and communicated with each other without hostilities breaking out. One of General Korniloff's detachments is said to be advancing from the Narva. Both sides are still organizing and appealing for support.

The Bourse Gazette says the cavalry which General Korniloff sent against the capital reached 120 miles from Petrograd. The military section of the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates at Petrograd had sent emissaries to explain the character of the movement to the officers of the Korniloff cavalry. The delegates delivered Premier Kerensky's order of the day and the advance of the cavalry stopped at Dno to await further instructions.

Premier Kerensky has sent instructions by wireless telegraphy to all railroad organizations requiring the officials to refuse to obey any order from General Korniloff. The premier has received a telegram from the commander of the Baltic fleet promising support.

It is stated that General Kaledine, ataman of the Cossacks, has telegraphed to Premier Kerensky threatening to interfere with the advance of General Korniloff's forces. The Cossacks will cut the Moscow railway, thus isolating Petrograd.

Government officials are tearing up

AIDING FRANCE IN WHITE PLAGUE WAR



Dr. Livingston Farrand.

France is receiving aid from America in her effort to combat the spread of tuberculosis, the increased ravages of which have caused her great apprehension. Dr. Livingston Farrand, the head of the mission sent to Paris by the Rockefeller Institute and the Washington government, recently arrived in the French capital and has begun his investigations, which will be of the most exhaustive character.

The railroad track at Semirino, forty versts from Petrograd, in order to stay the approach of General Korniloff's troops. A special train which left Petrograd during the night for Semirino carried the chiefs of the railway departments, a large staff of workmen and representatives of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates.

General Korniloff's "Sikaya" division which was formerly stationed at Pskoff and consists of Georgians and other Caucasian tribesmen, is said to have occupied Writza or Little Vyraon, on the Petrograd-Rybinsk railway, fifty-four versts from Petrograd.

WOODEN HUTS ORDERED.

BERNE, Sept. 11.—The American military officers in France have placed through the Swiss Training association an order for a million francs worth of wooden huts to house troops.

U. S. WILL TAKE DRASTIC ACTION

Government's Campaign to Summarily Throttle Seditious Press Utterances Is Begun.

PLANS NOT DISCLOSED

Daily Issues of Six Papers in Enemy Tongue, Besides the Tageblatt, to Be Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The raid on the Philadelphia Tageblatt by federal agents is regarded here today as the first step in the government's campaign to summarily throttle seditious press utterance.

It is not yet disclosed whether the authorities' action will take the form of raids and arrests or the exclusion of the offending publications from mail privileges.

Daily issues of at least six other newspapers printed in the enemy tongue have been closely scrutinized by officials for several months and it is expected steps of an equally drastic nature will be taken by federal agents.

AMERICAN COLORS FLY OVER VERDUN

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The American colors now fly over Verdun. The flag, which was the gift of a prominent American Red Cross worker to the city, was hoisted over the ruins of the city hall after a ceremony attended by the sub-prefect, Jean Grillon.

TWO THOUSAND MOULDERS STRIKE

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 11.—Following a demonstration by a number of moulders at the Niles Tool works here last night, 2000 moulders employed at a dozen plants in this city went on strike today. Two men were injured during the excitement last night.

RUSSIAN CRISIS OVERSHADOWS ALL OTHER NEWS IN EDITORIALS

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Russian crisis overshadows all else in the newspapers and in the editorial columns.

"Germany may enjoy the satisfaction of knowing," declares the Post, "that her sinister intrigues have produced a cataclysm in the revolution which, in whatever its other results may consist, must, as we continue to believe, ultimately destroy and eradicate German predominance in Russia." The Times says the outlook is dark, as it affects the war on every front, even in the most favorable circumstances the revival of the Russian military efficiency is bound to be remote.

Korniloff Not a Traitor.
The Times says that General Korniloff is not a traitor and says that if his ultimatum to the Petrograd authorities on Saturday was tantamount to dictatorship, it was evidently because he felt there was no other alternative left.

The Chronicle says it is obvious that General Korniloff "would scarcely put a pistol at the government's head on Saturday unless he believed he could fire it," and adds that "the immediate future should show whether he can."

Civil War in Russia.
Russia seems to be rapidly working into a state of civil war. The internal situation which overshadows all the current military news appears to be going from bad to worse, with the opposing forces lining up for an armed conflict.

In Petrograd the provisional government, with the socialists now constituting the dominant, if not the sole element, still control the government. It is threatened, however, by the revolt of General Korniloff, who in proclamations professes the highest patriotism in his action, declaring it due to the desire to save Russia from a

government acting in the interest of the German general staff.

Korniloff's troops already are far advanced in a march on Petrograd. He is said to have ordered them to march at Dno, thirty-six miles from the capital, whence they would march to besiege the city. Petrograd likewise is in danger of being cut off from Moscow by action of the Cossacks, whose commander threatens to cut the railway if the government continues to hold out.

The government believes it has a trump card, however, in retaining the support of the railway employees, while the Baltic fleet has pledged its loyalty and some of the armies, notably those in southern Russia, have been ordered by their commanders to hold aloof from the conflict, or give the provisional government their support.

On the other hand, General Korniloff has a formidable array on his side, including, it is said, the commander of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, General Denikin, while the nonsocialist elements in the nation, according to indications, if not actively on General Korniloff's side, are in sympathy with the elements opposed to the present government.

Through a Swedish source today comes a report that Premier Kerensky had been assassinated by a member of the extreme radical element, but there is no confirmation of the rumor and Petrograd advices continue to mention the premier's activities.

Kerensky, himself, is now virtually the sole government power, the cabinet members having resigned, and placing their services at his disposal. A permanent national assembly on the lines of the recent Moscow conference is suggested as either a complement of or a substitute for the directory which has been proposed as the supreme directing power.

Meanwhile the Russians on the front south of Bukovina have begun an of-

fensive against the Austro-German lines. Berlin, which reports this movement, says the Russians obtained only local advantages.

General Savonkoff, the new military governor of Petrograd, in his proclamation urged the population to remain calm. He declared every person caught acting against the revolution would be treated as a traitor.

Korniloff Prefers Death to Shame.
General Korniloff, in his second proclamation, declared that he was the son of a simple Cossack; that he could not tolerate Russia's shame and preferred death. The proclamation accused the government of acting in the interests of the German general staff.

On Saturday night the provisional government was unable to get further news from the headquarters of General Korniloff, but early Sunday morning some telegrams were received. The most important was from the supreme commissary, Filipenko, who declared categorically that the higher command of the army had determined to seize all power and that a sanguinary conflict probably would result.

Another message came from the chief of the general staff at the front, General Lokomsky. According to statements made to the Associated Press, General Lokomsky is the real brains and soul of the revolt. His telegram declared that if the government refused to accede General Korniloff's demands the results would be serious.

The cabinet then discussed measures necessary for the safety of Petrograd, deciding to declare martial law and to appoint a new commander of the Petrograd military district. In place of General Vassilkovsky. Next the cabinet debated a series of measures necessary for the protection of the Petrograd government buildings and the defense of the city in case General Korniloff sent against it a part of his army.

FRENCH DEFEAT ENEMY

Enter German Lines, Destroy Supplies and Capture Prisoners.

ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE

Russians Open Offensive Against Austro-German Troops in Bukovina.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—French raiding parties last night penetrated the German lines southeast of Vauxaillon and north of The Casque in the Champagne. The French war department announced today, German supplies were destroyed and the French made a number of prisoners.

German aviators during the night dropped bombs in the region of Dunkirk. Some of the missiles struck a hospital and wounded five women.

Few Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The official statement issued today reads:
"We captured a few prisoners last night in the course of local fighting in the neighborhood of Villers, southeast of Hargicourt."
"The hostile artillery activity continued to the east of Ypres during the early part of the night."

Storms Hamper Aviators.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—"In the last few days, owing to unfavorable weather," says a British official statement today, "operations by our naval aircraft have been restricted. In operations which occurred, however, one enemy aircraft was shot down and another was driven down out of control. Bombs have been dropped on the Houthave airfield. All our machines returned safely."

Russians Open Offensive.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Russian forces have begun an offensive against the Austro-German troops southeast of the Austrian crownland of Bukovina. The German general staff reports that the Russians obtained only local advantages near Zokol.

Council of Ambassadors.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Sept. 10 (delayed).—A council of all ambassadors, including those representing neutral countries, was held this afternoon, at which a situation was discussed about which all information was later refused. Following the meeting the ambassadors from the entente nations held a separate conference.

Government to Trump Card.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—In conversations with the Associated Press today leaders of the Petrograd council of deputies believed that the provisional government's trump card was that the railroad employees were entirely on its side and that obduracy by General Korniloff would result in a general strike, depriving Korniloff of all supplies and frustrate his efforts to impose his will upon all Russia.

To Summon Nation.

Members of the Russian provisional government today discussed as an alternative or complement to a directory the formation of a permanent national assembly on the lines of the Moscow conference which is to be summoned immediately.

It appears as though the plan to create a directory has been abandoned by the Petrograd authorities.

GREAT FIGHT NEAR

General Korniloff's Men and Government Infantry to Begin Battle.

BESIEGE PETROGRAD

Commander of Southwestern Front and Baltic Fleet Loyal.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Swedish Aftonbladet says the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph company publishes a rumor emanating from persons who have arrived at the Danish capital from Petrograd that Premier Kerensky has been killed by a member of the Bolsheviks. The rumor could not be confirmed.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—General Korniloff has ordered the troops stationed at Dno to march on and besiege the city of Petrograd. Government infantry still is moving out of the capital to oppose Korniloff's forces.

General Denikin, commander of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, has telegraphed to Premier Kerensky that he intends to support General Korniloff.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—Alexander J. Guchkoff, the Octoberist leader, who formerly held the positions of president of the duma, chief of the munitions bureau and minister of war and navy, had interim, has gone over to General Korniloff. Mr. Guchkoff had left Petrograd on Saturday for the Russian field headquarters.

Premier Kerensky is having difficulties within the capital from the extremists on both sides. Following the ultimatum of General Korniloff, the whole Russian cabinet resigned to give Premier Kerensky full liberty of action. All the ministers for the time being will remain in their offices.

General Korniloff, in addition to refusing to abandon his command, ordered the arrest of M. Philonirko, the provisional government commissioner. The provisional government, besides arresting Vladimir N. Lvov, who brought Korniloff's ultimatum to the provisional government, took into custody eighty other persons.

The newspaper Ivestia announces that the constitutional democracy ministry relinquished their portfolios on the ground that the Korniloff affair was one for decision by the entire cabinet and not by a directorate. Trouble of Kerensky's government is now threatened also by the Maximalists. At yesterday's sitting of the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates they again urged that all power should pass into the hands of the Socialists. It was resolved at the meeting, however, that Premier Kerensky should be supported unconditionally.

Monday night the capital was quiet and traffic was normal. General Savonkoff Military Governor, General Savonkoff has taken over the office of military governor of Petrograd in place of General Vassilkovsky, resigned. General Savonkoff has addressed a reassuring proclamation to the population stating that all necessary measures were being taken for the defense of the fatherland and of freedom.

General Klembovsky, the commander on the Riga front, has not yet been commissioned chief of all the armies of Russia, which post was refused by General Lokomsky on account of the impossibility of Klembovsky reaching grand headquarters.